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Agenda item 106

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Note verbale dated 1 November 1995 from the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit a summary report of the Second World Police Congress, held at Santiago from 3 to 6 October 1995 and attended by more than 30 delegations from different countries.

In view of the importance of the topics considered at this international event and of the proposals deriving therefrom, the Chilean Government considered it appropriate to bring this report to your attention with a view to having it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 106.

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ANNEX

Summary report of the Second World Police Congress, held at Santiago, Chile, from 3 to 6 October 1995

The Second World Police Congress was held at Santiago, Chile, from 3 to 6 October 1995. The Congress was organized by the Carabineros de Chile under the sponsorship and with the support of the Chilean Government.

This international event was attended by representatives and members of 33 police institutions from 27 countries on five continents. Participants came at the invitation of the organizing institution, in accordance with the agreement reached at the First World Congress, held at Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia, in 1991. The purposes and objectives of this meeting are reflected in the final declarations of previous Congresses.

It can be said, however, that these meetings constitute a response to the contemporary world's urgent need, which is apparent from deficiencies in these bodies, for improved communications that can help to combat organized crime more effectively and forge a common front against the dangers facing society today and tomorrow. This can be better illustrated through a brief overview providing background information and an account of the work done to date.

I. BACKGROUND TO THE FIRST WORLD POLICE CONGRESS

The First World Police Congress was held at Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia, in September 1991. The Congress was organized by the Colombian National Police and attended by representatives of police forces in the following countries: Bolivia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Italy, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The purpose of this international event was to exchange theories and experiences, methods of crime control and information about new forms of criminality, to identify common problems and joint solutions and to strengthen the teaching units of police institutions around the world.

At the end of the working sessions, the participants adopted the following agreements:

1. To state their intention to make the World Police Congress an institution whose structural and organizational bases would be adopted at the next meeting. To that end, all participants agreed to encourage their respective Governments to extend official support;

2. To support the establishment of a temporary secretariat under the authority of the Colombian National Police until a permanent secretariat was chosen at the next World Police Congress;

3. To encourage, through the temporary secretariat, other countries and police organizations to become members of the proposed World Congress;

4. To support the proposal by the delegation of Chile to hold the next Congress in Santiago, in honour of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Carabineros de Chile.

II. PURPOSES OF THE SECOND WORLD POLICE CONGRESS

The purposes of the Second World Police Congress were to:

1. Learn about and study the experiences of fellow police institutions in order to confront the realities of change in the areas of organizational development and modernization as the twenty-first century approaches;

2. Design and improve general strategies aimed at enhancing the work done by police institutions in meeting society's vital needs for public order and safety;

3. Encourage government initiatives aimed at promoting the ongoing process of integration in police circles through the establishment of standing bodies for advisory services, liaison and international cooperation;

4. Exchange information on initiatives and activities in the area of police management which emphasize continued respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals, thereby enhancing the quality of life and social harmony;

5. Facilitate the coordinated development of academies, institutes and universities in member countries with a view to consolidating police sciences into a scientific and technological field with its own methodology.

III. CONCLUSIONS REACHED ON THE PROFESSIONAL TOPICS CONSIDERED AT THE SECOND WORLD POLICE CONGRESS

In accordance with the programme of activities of the Second World Police Congress, various topics were considered on the days allocated for that purpose. During the debate, representatives of participating police institutions delivered reports, expressed their views and reached the following conclusions:

A. Topic 1: "Human resources, a competitive advantage in modern police operations", led by Mr. Enrique Nieva Muñoz, Guardia Civil, Spain.

1. Human resources are a strategic resource which a police force must protect, develop and use optimally to achieve its goals. The demands on police today, in which efficiency is measured in terms of immediate responses to rapidly changing situations, call for the establishment, maintenance and development of competitive advantages.

2. Admission to a police force must follow adequate recruitment and selection procedures using appropriate methodologies. This will make the police profession one that is socially meaningful, commands respect and "pays well".

3. Staff training must emphasize moral, social and cultural considerations as well as science and technology.

4. Appropriate motivation lies in meeting needs and expectations, fair pay, social acceptance, recognition and incentives, and an awareness of the social responsibility of the police.

5. Leadership means managing human relations properly in order to obtain the cooperation of individuals. Leadership must be based both on communication and on positive measures that promote an awareness of current challenges.

6. A modern police officer must be motivated and inspired by a permanent social contract; he/she must serve as a bridge between the State and the community. He/she must creatively anticipate the occurrence of events that may affect the safety of individuals or other assets, such as public property.

B. Item 2: "Economic crime", led by Inspector-General Mamat Bin Talib, Chief of the Royal Police of Malaysia.

1. National economic development requires the conclusion of treaties between Governments which support the achievement of national goals. The police must further this objective by coordinating police activities to halt transnational crime.

2. In the legislative domain, legal measures that can enhance police effectiveness must be harmonized, drawing on shared experiences and identifying solutions to common problems.

3. Phenomena affecting other countries should be studied in advance in order to prevent adverse scenarios; this should include the study of attacks on public property, prevention and economic development, which require the existence of international treaties that promote the achievement of the corresponding national goals. In addition, police institutions around the world must work to expand their international relations with a view to coordinating their efforts to combat transnational crime organizations.

C. Item 3: "Terrorism: a strategy for its neutralization", led by Lieutenant-General Victor Alva Plascencia, Director-General of the Peruvian National Police.

1. Awareness of terrorist activities plays a key role in the formulation of national policies aimed at preventing violent acts.

2. Countries must coordinate or harmonize their legislation to facilitate the prevention, investigation and neutralization of terrorist acts.

3. To undermine subversive activities, police efforts must receive vital support from intelligence. This requires a broader and higher degree of preparation, both of officers and in the intelligence schools that train them.

D. Item 4: "Information: its positive and/or negative effects on security and crime", led by Mr. Mohamed Hani El-Azaby, General in the National Police and Under-Secretary of the Interior of Egypt.

1. Information is fundamental to decision-making in society, especially to police institutions, given its multifaceted nature which comprises positive aspects, which help police efforts, and negative ones, which benefit offenders.

2. The phenomenon of criminality has assumed a supranational dimension which calls for the development of policies for coordination between countries and especially between their police institutions, implying a true joining of wills.

3. Because of its increasingly technical nature, information requires specialists who can transform it into a useful tool for police.

4. It is essential that mechanisms be created to protect information from possible theft in order to safeguard individual rights and freedoms.

5. Proper management of information by the police promotes effective interaction with the community and meets its needs in a satisfactory fashion.

E. Item 5: "Drug abuse and its incidence among children and youth", led by Mr. Osvaldo Muñoz Sanhueza, Inspector-General of the Carabineros de Chile.

1. Drug abuse is a scourge that affects youth and children with growing intensity and danger; because of their immaturity or weakness, children and youth are a greater source of social concern.

2. Appropriate treatment of drug abuse calls for concerted global policies and strategies, especially through the mass media, that can offset the harmful and destructive efforts of drug traffickers while strengthening young people and educating them about the harmful effects of drug trafficking and use.

3. Chile's experience offers a valid model in the area of youth prevention, protection and education. It involves a multidisciplinary effort by State institutions which has led to the design and implementation of various initiatives that have the backing of all of society.

IV. AGREEMENTS AND RULES COMMITTEE

This Committee considered the draft agreement on institutional status submitted by the Colombian National Police. Following the working sessions, the draft text was adopted by a majority of police organizations attending, who agreed on the need to give tangible form to the initiatives that had brought them together.

However, in accordance with national and international law, substantial progress in this area requires, both now and in the future, the holding of consultations and the provision of appropriate support as necessary.

V. FINAL AGREEMENTS ADOPTED BY THE SECOND WORLD POLICE CONGRESS

The Second World Police Congress agrees to:

1. Adopt, in principle and in its entirety, the preliminary draft agreement concerning the conferring of institutional status on the World Police Congress submitted by the Colombian National Police, taking as its basis the concept, structure, purposes and objectives and agreed articles, in accordance with the report of the Agreements and Rules Committee, annexed hereto;

2. Endorse the establishment of a Technical Working Group responsible for preparing the final draft of the statute to be submitted to the Third World Police Congress, with the Working Group to meet in Colombia during the first quarter of 1996;

3. Welcome the proposal by the representative of the Pubic Security Force of the United Mexican States to host the Third World Police Congress in Mexico in 1997;

4. Share information derived from the experiences and studies relating to police activities with a view to helping Governments define new and better strategies for the prevention of crime and the proper definition of illicit new activities resulting from human progress;

5. Study, through the various institutional offices, permanent communication mechanisms or channels that would permit adequate, rapid and efficient interaction between member organizations;

6. Encourage member Governments to pledge their support, at the political, legislative and budgetary decision-making levels, for the new body being formed and to promote its eventual recognition at the international level;

7. Promote initiatives aimed at the setting up of adjunct police offices and other forms of police representation, preferably in the States whose police organizations are members of the new body being formed;

8. Commend the presence of the observer for the United Nations, Mr. Julio Heredia Pérez, and his participation in this event as well as his support in promoting initiatives aimed at fostering exchanges between police organizations as they continue to expand their fight against international crime;

9. Express its gratitude to the Colombian National Police and to the Government of Colombia for the successful campaign against international drug trafficking, for the benefit and peace of mankind.

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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Letter dated 27 October 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Istanbul Appeal approved by the participants of the special session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Symposium on Tolerance devoted to the theme of "Religions and Tolerance", held at Istanbul from 4 to 6 October 1995 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 112 (b).

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Istanbul Appeal, approved by the participants in the Symposium on Tolerance held at Istanbul from 4 to 6 October 1995

Meeting at the UNESCO Symposium on Tolerance held at Istanbul from 4 to 6 October 1995, and considering

- That religion must under no circumstances be perceived as a barrier to tolerance, but on the contrary be seen as a field of action for the free conscience of each individual in the search for truth,

- That today, thanks to progress in communications, the world has become a global village in which cultures are no longer isolated,

- That mutual knowledge of the various religions, in particular Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam, and also the traditional African, Amerindian and Asian religions, in a spirit of mutual understanding is necessary to peace,

- That alliance between human beings should be built, not on the supremacy of one over the other, but on cordial and spontaneous relationships, reflecting the spiritual nature of mankind,

- That one enemy of peace is integrism, which is the product of the ignorance, poverty and aggression imposed by certain aspects of modernity, and that the only means of combating it are recognition of and respect for other persons, the establishment of social justice and of an adequate system of education,

- That permanent contact and dialogue are imperative at all levels in order to resolve conflicts and avoid recourse to methods which are the source of increased suffering and hostility,

Hoping

- That religious institutions will function in accordance with the traditions and requirements of the rule of law, and that they will enjoy freedom of action in the mutual respect of their plural reality,

We commit ourselves

- To ensuring that our religious institutions act as an inspiration for peace and understanding among all human beings,

- To ensuring respect for diversity of beliefs,

- To cooperating with UNESCO on behalf of education in tolerance.

We invite political authorities and the media, and appeal to world public opinion, to ensure that freedom of conscience and of religion is respected

everywhere. We address all religious leaders in the hope that they, too, will help in promoting observance of the foregoing principles, which provide a foundation for mutual love and understanding among all the inhabitants of our planet.

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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Letter dated 31 October 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached summary of actions violating human rights perpetrated by the Sendero Luminoso and Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist groups during the period from 1 July to 30 September 1995.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 112 (b).

(Signed) Fernando GUILLÉN
Permanent Representative of Peru
to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Summary of actions violating human rights perpetrated by subversive organizations

A. From 1 to 31 July 1995

1. Selective terrorism

1 July 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: La Molina

An indeterminate number of alleged terrorist criminals set off a car bomb in front of the home of Congressman Víctor Joy Way Rojas, at Avenida El Corregidor 535, La Molina. Two members of the Peruvian National Police (PNP) and three civilian passers-by were wounded and there was substantial material damage.

2. Systematic terrorism

3 July 1995

Department: La Libertad; Province: Sánchez Carrión; District: Huamachuco

In the place known as Recta del Ponce, Los Fraylones, Huamachuco, four alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals (two men and two women) held up a geologist, Javier Aguilar Vega, and three workers from La Tapada mine, shooting Mr. Aguilar Vega dead and allowing the workers to go free. The victim was shot in the face and back.

4 July 1995

Department: La Libertad; Province: Sánchez Carrión; District: Sarín

Four alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, armed with two guns and wearing ponchos and ski masks, entered the village of Chilchil, 4 kilometres from Sarín, and killed Antonio Augusto Araujo Laguna (26), Asunción Araujo Laguna (17) and Augusto Araujo Alvarado (51) (father of the first two), shouting "This is how army informers die". They also put up a red flag blazoned with the hammer and sickle in the main square.

14 July 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Chanchamayo; District: Perene

Three alleged Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist criminals held up passenger and goods vehicles near the Santa Ana sector, where they identified and inflicted shotgun wounds on a civilian, Primitivo Quispe Lavado, a member of the Satipo rural patrol.

19 July 1995

Department: Ayacucho; Province: La Mar; District: Tambo

About 15 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals attacked a Ministry of Transport and Communications site where repair work was taking place on the Tambo-San Francisco road. They killed the guards, Fernando Pare Garay and Crispín Chávez Huamán, set fire to a tractor and stole provisions, after which they escaped in an unknown direction.

21 July 1995

Department: Ayacucho; Province: Huanta

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals raided the village of Monterrico, Sivia, Pichari, attacking the patrolmen guarding the village. They killed Pedro Ruiz Taype and Julián Quispe Llamoca and wounded Leoncio Fernández Dávila.

25 July 1995

Department: Paso; Province: Oxapampa; District: Puerto Bermúdez

Six alleged Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist criminals broke into the home of Mr. Alberto Huaroc Solano, in the Unión Siria sector, and asked him whether there were members of the security forces in the area. When he answered in the negative, he was shot and wounded with small arms. He was taken to La Merced hospital.

28 July 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Satipo

In the Pamoreni sector, San Martín de Pangoa, alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals attacked members of a rural patrol who were transporting foodstuffs for their community. Patrolman Yuri Yaranga Velásquez was shot and wounded with small arms in the left thigh.

29 July 1995

Department: Cajamarca; Province: Cajabamba; District: Sayapullo

Three alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals carrying firearms entered the home of Sayapullo town councillor Roberto García Mariños. They took him and his wife prisoner, forced him to hand over his revolver and stole some money. They later took the couple to another house nearby, where they tied their hands and murdered the councillor and wounded his wife.

3. Psychological terrorism

4 July 1995

Department: Huancavelica; Province: Huancavelica; District: Huancavelica

On 28 June 1995, alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals sent a threatening letter to teacher Walter Altez Izarra (37), in which they accused him and Máximo Ñahui Palomino of being the most corrupt teachers at the Huancavelica Higher Technological Institute. The subversive group also threatened them with execution.

4. Attacks on security forces

1 July 1995

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado; District: J. Crespo y Castillo

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, taking cover in vegetation at a place called Angashiyacu, fired on members of the Highway Police who were returning in three vehicles from Aucayacu, where they had been providing support and security to members of the Anti-Drug Department of the Huanuco Subregional police headquarters. Police officer (third class) Angel Rojas Parraga received a gunshot wound in his right arm.

8 July 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Tocache; District: Nuevo Progreso

Some 100 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals armed with long-range weapons entered the village of Nuevo Progreso, attacked the police station, cut off the electricity supply and set fire to several shops - which they looted - and part of the street market. The raid lasted about three hours and resulted in the death of police officer (third class) Oscar García Rodríguez and a civilian, and the wounding of a police officer and two civilians.

8 July 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Tocache; District: Nuevo Progreso

Peruvian National Police (PNP) patrols from Santa Lucía and Tocache, on their way to reinforce the PNP unit in Nuevo Progreso (see previous case), were ambushed by alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals in the vicinity of the cemetery a few minutes from Nuevo Progreso. Three police officers were killed and five wounded.

20 July 1995

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado; District: J. Crespo y Castillo

A patrol from counter-insurgency battalion 313 of the Peruvian Army was ambushed by alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals while travelling between the villages of Montero and Alto Pacae, a sector where the subversives had mined an area of approximately 200 metres. The patrol fought back. Artillery Lieutenant Jhonny Valderrama Prado and 15 soldiers were killed as a result of the attack and the exploding mines and 6 soldiers were wounded. More than 20 alleged terrorist criminals were killed.

25 July 1995

Department: Huancavelica; Province: Huancavelica; District: Huancavelica

At a place called Lachoj (12.5 km from Huancavelica), alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals ambushed a police vehicle and blew it up with dynamite. They then killed the wounded police officers by shooting them in the head. Nine policemen and one civilian were killed.

29 July 1995

Department: Puno; Province: San Román; District: Juliaca

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals attacked and shot police officer (second class) Abdón Curasi Zavala, who suffered multiple injuries to the skull and wounds to various parts of his body. The terrorist criminals stole the officer's weapons.

5. Sabotage

1 July 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Villa El Salvador

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals set off an explosive device in the home of police officer (first class) Juan Navarro Miranda (based in Dincote, in Block E, Lot 5, Group 23, III Sector, Villa El Salvador, causing material damage to the building.

4 July 1995

Department: Arequipa; Province: Caylloma; District: San Luis

Alleged terrorist criminals detonated a stick of dynamite in the doorway of a grocery store owned by Mr. Martin Cosín Chire, a member of Nueva Mayoria-Cambio 90 and Governor of the district of Huambo, causing damage to the door and windows of the building. On investigation, members of the Peruvian National Police found the remains of an orange-coloured slow fuse.

15 July 1995

Department: Huancavelica; Province: Tayacaja

Alleged terrorist criminals partially cut through the security fence of the minefield surrounding electricity pylons Nos. 117-1/T203/4 in Huando, Huancavelica.

24 July 1995

Department: Huancavelica; Province: Huancavelica

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals cut through the perimeter fence of electricity pylon No. 116 in Huancavelica and put a llama inside in an attempt to activate the minefield. Members of the Peruvian National Police thwarted the attempt.

25 July 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Chaclacayo

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals cut through the perimeter fence and deactivated the minefield of electricity pylon No. 51 on line 2001/2 in the Queirio, Chaclacayo, area.

24 July 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: San Juan de Lurigancho

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals cut through the perimeter fence and, using a sawdust-filled jute sack, activated three mines around electricity pylon No. 119 on line 2001/2 located in Sector A of Campoy, San Juan de Lurigancho.

6. Incursions

7 July 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Bellavista; District: Bellavista

Approximately 60 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, men and women, entered the Río Biabo Valley, looting and killing the population's livestock, and then withdrew at 5 a.m. on 8 July in the direction of Punta Arenas.

9 July 1995

Department: Loreta; Province: Requena; District: Requena

Approximately 100 alleged Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist criminals entered the village of Cumaseba, Requena, forcing the population to

flee towards El Encanto de Siuca. Members of the Peruvian National Police arrived at the scene by river.

10 July 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Tocache; District: Uchiza

Approximately 80 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the village of El Río Uchiza, where they abducted the wife and children of Guillermo Shuna Cumala and then escaped in the direction of Pacote. These terrorist criminals are under the command of "Comrade Charly"; the group may have been the same one that attacked the police station at Nuevo Progreso.

10 July 1995

Department: Ancash; Province: Mariscal Luzuriaga; District: Piscobamba

Twenty alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered Piscobamba, where they demanded food and money from the local authorities.

14 July 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Chanchamayo; District: Perene

Approximately 30 alleged Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru (MRTA) terrorist criminals entered the village of Juan Velasco Alvarado, Villa Perene, in the early hours of the morning, where they assembled the population and made speeches about MRTA. Before withdrawing, they shouted slogans about MRTA and its armed struggle.

18 July 1995

Department: Ayacucho; Province: La Mar; District: Tambo

Approximately 40 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the village of Jarapa, Tambo, where they put up a red flag on the house of Mr. León Huamán Huacho, Chairman of the Self-Defence Committee. They later stopped vehicles on the access road to the village, stealing food and clothing, and then withdrew in the direction of the Janaorjo mountain.

23 July 1995

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado

Approximately 15 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered Pucayacu, Aucayacu, in order to obtain supplies, carry out propaganda activities and put up red flags in the village.

23 July 1995

Department: La Libertad; Province: Otuzco; District: Usquil

Approximately 30 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the hamlet of Satapampa, where they assembled the population, urging them to support their cause, and declared their intention of attacking police posts. They then withdrew, shouting "Long Live Sendero Luminoso" and "Long Live Comrade Gonzalo".

24 July 1995

Department: Apurímac; Province: Antabamba; District: Huaquirca

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the district of Huaquirca during the sixth agricultural fair, where they forced those present to cheer for "armed struggle" and "Comrade Gonzalo" and made death threats against "traitors". They then withdrew in an unknown direction.

24 July 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Bellavista; District: Bellavista

Approximately 150 alleged terrorist criminals entered the estate of Roberto Ríos Saldaña in Intiyacu, where they forced the population to prepare food and then withdrew towards the Biavo area, apparently planning to attack the Bellavista police station.

26 July 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Chanchamayo; District: Pichanaki

Alleged Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist criminals entered the village of Las Palmas, Pichanaki, where they assembled the population and dragged the former Lieutenant-Governor, Cirilo Cerrón, from his home, forcing him to account for his performance while in office. They also warned the population not to organize into rural patrols. They withdrew at 11 a.m. on 27 July 1995 in the direction of the Samintari area.

29 July 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Chanchamayo; District: Pichanaki

Two alleged Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist criminals, armed with an AKM rifle and a breech-loader, entered the Santa Rosa native community in the village of Unión Progreso on the left bank of the Perene river. They forced their way into the home of Hitler Hinostroza Peña and asked him for the names of the authorities. They then withdrew in the direction of Centro Toterani, where they asked for "contributions" and a list of coffee growers.

7. Kidnapping

11 July 1995

Department: Ayacucho; Province: Cangallo; District: Cangallo

At 1 a.m. on 25 June 1995, an indeterminate number of alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, armed with long-range weapons, entered the village of Cochapata, where they assembled in the house of Victoria Ayala, a supporter of the Communist Party of Peru - Sendero Luminoso. They subsequently withdrew, taking as hostages patrolman Paulino Hinostroza and the unit of the Cochapata Self-Defence Committee.

8. Summary

1.	Selective terrorism	1
2.	Systematic terrorism	8
3.	Psychological terrorism	1
4.	Attacks on security forces	6
5.	Sabotage	6
6.	Incursions	12
7.	Kidnapping	1
	Total	35

B. From 1 to 31 August 1995

1. Systematic terrorism

6 August 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Chanchamayo; District: Pinchanaki

Three alleged Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist criminals entered the home of Daniel Pastra Hinojosa (57), in the village of Santa María on the left bank of the Perene river, killing him and kidnapping his young son.

20 August 1995

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado; District: Padre Luyando

Six alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals shot and wounded reformed Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminal Armando Valentín Villar (30) as he returned from his farm in the Sanja Seca sector of the village of Bolaina; as they made

their getaway, the subversives threatened their victim with the words: "Death to vile traitors". The victim was evacuated to the Tingo María auxiliary hospital.

22 August 1995

Department: Junín, Province: Huancayo; District: Huancayo

Four alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals (three men and a woman) entered the home of Mr. Gilmer Iglesias (former incumbent judge for cases of terrorism), physically and psychologically abusing his wife, demanding money and insisting on seeing her husband. They later forced her to write the message: "Warning, leave the city of Huancayo before the end of the month or you will die ...".

24 August 1995

Department: Ukayali; Province: Padre Abad; District: Padre Abad

Alleged terrorist criminals set off an explosive device near the home of Mr. Róger Barba Valderrama, candidate for Mayor of Padre Abad on the Popular Independent List, in the Pampas Yurac urban development, blasting a 30 cm. by 30 cm. hole; there were no casualties.

2. Psychological terrorism

5 August 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Lima

Alleged terrorist criminals made a telephone call to Canal 4 TV's "Revista Dominical" programme, claiming to have placed a bomb in the bathrooms of the television station. Members of the PNP bomb squad (UDEX) searched the premises but found nothing.

9 August 1995

Department: Amazonas; Province: Bongara

Alleged Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist criminals delivered a letter to the Department of Transport in Pomacochas, Bongara, threatening to kill Carlos Alberto Dueñas Torres (31), head of the Ministry of Transport and Communications highways project on the Ingenio-Pomacochas-Rioja road.

16 August 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Lima

An alleged terrorist criminal made an anonymous telephone call to the premises of the Compañía Telefónica del Peru at Jr. Washington No. 1335,

claiming to have planted a bomb there. Subsequently, members of the PNP bomb squad (UDEX) determined that the warning had been a hoax.

3. Attacks on security forces

1 August 1995

Department: Pasco; Province: Pasco; District: Yanacancha

An alleged terrorist criminal who had escaped from the PNP provincial headquarters in Pasco shot and wounded with a shotgun police officer (first class) Felipe Sánchez Roldán who was on duty at the Petro-Peru plant in Yanacancha, Pasco.

4 August 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Mariscal Cáceres

Approximately 60 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals ambushed a patrol from engineering battalion 112, 32 to 33 kilometres from Nuevo Jaen, while it was engaged in the "Ingeniería-95" operation. Three soldiers and two civilians were killed and four soldiers wounded; two light automatic rifles and one RPG were lost; eight alleged terrorist criminals were killed and approximately 10 wounded; arms and ammunition were recovered.

11 August 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Satipo

An indeterminate number of alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals attacked the "Vietnamito" counter-insurgency base of Pichari Counter-insurgency Battalion 42, firing on it from several sides. Active serviceman Jhonatan Villano Bellido was shot in the head and died instantly. In escaping, the alleged terrorist criminals left behind handwritten Sendero Luminoso pamphlets.

12 August 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Satipo

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals attacked the "Vietnamito" base of Pichari Counter-insurgency Battalion 42, shooting corporal Edgar Quehui Cardenas through the left leg.

13 August 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Satipo

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals attacked the "Vietnamito" base of Pichari Counter-insurgency Battalion 42, seriously wounding Sergeant (second class) Gabriel Artemio Arango.

20 August 1995

Department: Piura; Province: Huancabamba; District: Huarmaca

A Peruvian National Police patrol commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and comprising a junior officer and 23 other officers was ambushed by alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals near the village of Shalin, Las Lomas, Huarmaca. Officer (first class) José Lozada Chapilliquen was killed and officers (first class) Santiago Chicoma Ipanaque and (second class) Hernán Acuña Guarnizo were wounded. The alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals escaped under cover of night.

4. Sabotage

27 August 1995

Department: Ancash; Province: Huaráz; District: Huaráz

Two alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the premises of the Ya newspaper in Huaráz belonging to former Superintendent Pedro Maguiña Calderón, damaging printing equipment and threatening that he would be forced to publish the Sendero Luminoso pamphlet El Diario.

5. Incursions

1 August 1995

Department: Lambayeque; Province: Lambayeque District: Motupe

The Lieutenant-Governor of the village of Totora, Motupe, reported an incursion by approximately 20 alleged terrorist criminals who engaged in propaganda activities.

6 August 1995

Department: Huancavelica; Province: Huancavelica; District: Huancavelica

Ten alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the Santa Inés section (canteen and facilities) of the "Tambo Coracocha" project, threatening the engineers and workers involved in the construction work, demanding contributions and vehicles and urging them to leave the area. On 7 August 1995, the engineers unexpectedly travelled to the city of Huancavelica without having reported the incident.

15 August 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Tocache; District: Tocache

Approximately 50 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals entered the village of Las Palmeras, where they ordered the local inhabitants to congregate, engaged in propaganda activities and asked for information about the local authorities.

20 August 1995

Department: Ayacucho; Province: La Mar

Approximately 30 alleged Sendero Luminoso criminal terrorists entered the village of Sol Naciente, Sivia, where they clashed with members of the rural patrols. The latter, unable to withstand the attack, fled with their families, leaving the alleged terrorist criminals to loot the village. Rural patrol member Juan Dávila Mendoza received a bullet wound in the clash.

6. Kidnapping

17 August 1995

Department: Huanuco; Province: Dos de Mayo; District: Chavinillo

Approximately 20 alleged terrorist criminals, armed with rifles and cartridge bags and wearing ski masks, military-style clothing, boots and black sweaters, and one of them a bullet-proof vest, intercepted a truck carrying eight passengers at Chavinillo. They tied the passengers' hands, took them to an empty room and stripped them of their belongings, including money, clothing, jewellery and shoes.

18 August 1995

Department: Puno; Province: Lampa; District: Lampa

During the night, at kilometre 11 on the Juliaca-Lampa road, nine hooded alleged terrorist criminals ambushed and kidnapped Jorge Abarca Quispe, director of the Lampa agrarian agency, while he was travelling in a truck belonging to the agency. His whereabouts and that of the vehicle are still unknown.

18 August 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Satipo; District: Satipo

Guillermo Ñaco, general coordinator of the Ashaninkas Defence Committee, reported that approximately 1,000 ashaninkas are being held by Sendero Luminoso, which is active in some parts of the central jungle region. He added that they are being held captive near the Ene and Tambo valleys and are being forced to work for the terrorist criminals.

7. Summary

1.	Systematic terrorism	4
2.	Psychological terrorism	3
3.	Attacks on security forces	6
4.	Sabotage	1
5.	Incursions	4
6.	Kidnapping	3
	Total	21

C. From 1 to 30 September 1995

1. Systematic terrorism

4 September 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Huallaga; District: Saposoa

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals carrying firearms murdered Nelly del Aguila Pinto (34) in her home in the Soledad development of the district of Saposoa; a handwritten note was left beside the victim with the words: "Death to informers, see them die one by one", "Long live the Communist Party of Peru".

9 September 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Moyobamba; District: Jepelacio

On 1 and 4 September 1995, alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals are known to have gone to a villager's farm and told him that he was to keep them informed about civil and military activities in Jepelacio. When he refused, they beat him and threatened to kill him. They told him that they would come back on 10 September for the information and that if he did not have it he would be eliminated for opposing the party's interests.

12 September 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: San Juan de Lurigancho

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals shot and killed Florián Osorio Fernández (a member of APAFA) of Montenegro College, Canto Rey, leaving leaflets with the message: "Death to all the corrupt members and thieves of Cambio 90 - Nueva Mayoría, agents of Yankee imperialism", "Let the strategic balance be rocked throughout the country".

13 September 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Chanchamayo

An alleged Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist criminal came to the anti-terrorist unit of the Peruvian National Police at La Merced and reported that she had been raped by terrorist criminals; she had become pregnant and had been taken to Lima (to the Maternity Hospital), where she had been abandoned. She was identified as: Hilda Lucía Huachihuaco Aguirre.

10 September 1995

Department: Piura; Province: Huancabamba; District: Huarmaca

In the morning, an unspecified number of alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, armed with long-range firearms (AKMs), shot and wounded Basilio Parra Cueva; the attack occurred in the Trapiche sector of Tocto village, Huarmaca.

2. Selective terrorism

12 September 1995

Department: San Martín; Province: Huallaga; District: Sacanche

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals using a breech-loader shot dead the Lieutenant-Governor of José Olaya village (formerly Churillo), Sacanche Monte; the dead man had a bullet wound in his head and had his hands tied behind his back. Subversive propaganda with the words: "Death to informers, long live Sendero Luminoso" had been left with the body.

24 September 1995

Department: Huanuco; Province: Huanuco

Approximately 15 alleged terrorist criminals stabbed to death Bernardo Rojas Cruz, justice of the peace of Colpanga Chaulán, Huanuco, and community member Eleuterio Rojas Crispín. When a joint Peruvian Army-Peruvian National Police patrol was on its way to the scene, it intercepted a vehicle carrying a wounded person who was later accused of being one of the perpetrators of the double murder.

3. Psychological terrorism

10 September 1995

Department: Tacna; Province: Tacna; District: Tacna

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals painted graffiti on the car of Mr. Alberto Ramos Laura, provincial prosecutor in the First Provincial

Prosecutor's Office in Tacna, which read: "Stop going after terrorists or you'll die", "Don't get in your car, there's a bomb" and "Informers die."

14 September 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Chorrillos

An alleged terrorist criminal telephoned the prevention unit of the Chorrillos Military College with the message: "Tell Lieutenant Mariscal that his wife and son are going to die". At 11 a.m. on 15 September 1995, another similar call was received with the message: "Now Lieutenant Mariscal's wife and son are going to be finished off once and for all". This officer had worked in Tarapoto in 1994.

15 September 1995

Department: La Libertad; Province: Chepén; District: Chepén

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals made an anonymous telephone call to staff working at electricity sub-station II, Guadalupe, Chepén, threatening to attack it.

25 September 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Callao; District: Callao

An alleged terrorist criminal telephoned the operator of the control tower at Jorge Chávez International Airport, saying that there was a bomb inside Aeroperu 'plane OB-1573 bound for Guayaquil and Panama. Checks by the Peruvian National Police (UDEX) revealed that it was a hoax.

25 September 1995

Department: Lima; Province: Lima; District: Lima

An alleged terrorist criminal made an anonymous telephone call to the Santa Beatriz Jewish synagogue in Calle Enrique Villar, Santa Beatriz, Lima, saying that an explosive device had been placed inside the synagogue. Checks by Peruvian National Police (UDEX) personnel revealed that it was a hoax.

4. Attacks on security forces

1 September 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Satipo; District: Satipo

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals opened fire on the Peruvian Army's "Vietnamito" counter-insurgency base located on the Tincabeni river, on the left bank of the Ene river, Satipo, wounding Peruvian Army soldier Wilson Yaranga Bautista, who received gunshot pellets in the buttocks.

5 September 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Chanchamayo; District: Pichanaki

An unspecified number of alleged Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru terrorist criminals ambushed a Peruvian Army patrol from the "La Florida" base of Counter-insurgency Battalion 79 (BCS 79), in a sector 30 minutes from the village of Puerto Yurinaki. Soldier Jacinto Olimpia Ismael was killed and a technician and four military personnel were wounded and evacuated by helicopter to La Merced for the necessary medical care.

5. Incursions

13 September 1995

Department: Ayacucho; Province: Lucanas; District: Lucanas

On 13 August 1995, approximately 25 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals (men, women, young people and children) carrying short- and long-range firearms, entered the village of Lloquecancha, Ocaña. They gathered the population together, engaged in political propaganda and urged them to continue the armed struggle. They also tried to execute Oscar Sarmiento Amao, but gave up when people protested.

20 September 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Satipo; District: Satipo

Approximately 10 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, armed with light automatic rifles, entered the community of Puerto Ocopa, Satipo, setting off an explosive device, and remained there for an hour. They then withdrew, firing shots into the air.

22 September 1995

Department: Ucayali; Province: Padre Abad; District: Padre Abad

Approximately 20 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals, carrying long-range firearms and wearing hoods, entered the village of Chanantia Alta, Aguaytia, and asked two villagers to help carry a battery and a bag of provisions. The unit is allegedly commanded by "Comrade Julio" and it is possible that the battery may be used for communications equipment and/or for electrically operated mines and explosives.

28 September 1995

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado

Between 15 and 20 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals from Puerto Rico village, Yanajanca, raided San Jacinto village, Tingo María, where they

killed three people, identified as Serafín Aguero Alvarado (39), Juan Saboya Sánchez (22) and Moíses Saboya Sánchez (26).

6. Kidnapping

4 September 1995

Department: Huanuco; Province: Leoncio Prado; District: Hermilio Valdizán

About 40 alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals armed with light automatic rifles and AKM rifles, Instalaza equipment and hand grenades raided the village of El Milagro, Hermilio Valdizán, captured eight people and withdrew in the direction of the village of Shitarillo.

17 September 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Chanchamayo; District: Pichanaki

While returning from the village of Pampa Camona after attending the inauguration of the medical post there, Ana María Méndez Vílchez, Governor of Pichanaki, and Pedro Ramírez of Fondeagro, San Ramón, were held up by 16 alleged terrorist criminals, including two women in a van, armed with light automatic rifles and pistols and wearing Peruvian National Police uniforms. The whereabouts of both victims is unknown.

28 September 1995

Department: Junín; Province: Satipo; District: Pangoa

Alleged Sendero Luminoso terrorist criminals kidnapped a patrolman from the Valle Esmeralda Self-Defence Committee (CAD) in the Selva Virgen sector, Pangoa, later making for the Quempiri sector. Joint army and rural patrols are combing the area in the hope of recovering the kidnapped patrolman.

7. Summary

1.	Systematic terrorism	5
2.	Psychological terrorism	5
3.	Attacks on security forces	2
4.	Sabotage	-
5.	Incursions	4
6.	Kidnappings	3
	Total	19

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10 November 1995

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Fiftieth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 109

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

Letter dated 9 November 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you concerning the statement made by the Muslim representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Third Committee on 7 November 1995, under agenda item 109 (see A/C.3/50/SR.20).

In her statement, Mrs. Kalajdzisalihović advanced a series of false allegations, which my Government totally rejects. Instead of focusing to resolve the issue of refugees in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina through the peace settlement, the Muslim representative put emphasis on issues that are not related to the agenda item on refugees, for example, "aggression", "genocide", "International Tribunal", etc. By putting forward a condition like "ensuring that those who have committed the war crimes do not remain in positions of power", the Muslim authorities have demonstrated that the disruption of the peace process is more important to them than real care for the refugees in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mrs. Kalajdzisalihović misleadingly portrays the conflict in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina as an aggression even though many world leaders have admitted and publicly stated that what is at stake is a civil war in which all three constituent peoples of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina take an active part.

The Muslim representative expresses concern about the fate of the "Bosniaks and Croats" from north-western Bosnia. Unfortunately, she does not mention at all the fate of the much higher number of the Serbian population from the regions "liberated" in western Bosnia and Herzegovina, who are the innocent victims of the efficient brutal ethnic cleansing perpetrated by the Muslim and Croat forces. Up to 127,000 Bosnian Serbs fled the terror of war and various

threats and intimidations and came to the Banja Luka region from western Bosnia in mid-September.

She also failed to mention the existence, throughout the civil war in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, of detention camps for the Bosnian Serbs in the territory under Bosnian Muslim and Croat control as well as the fact that the representatives of the international humanitarian organizations have been denied access to them.

In her statement, Mrs. Kalajdzisalihović underlined that "more than 60 per cent of the original population of Bosnia and Herzegovina" became refugees and displaced persons. However, she did not mention that around 200,000 registered and at least the same number of unregistered Serbian refugees fleeing from the former Bosnia and Herzegovina found shelter in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In most of the cases, they were the victims of the policy and practice of ethnic cleansing instigated and perpetrated by the Muslim and Bosnian Croat authorities. As a matter of fact, the Bosnian Serbs from northern Herzegovina were the first victims of the practice of ethnic cleansing in the civil war in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The problem of refugees and internally displaced persons is a wide one and relates to the whole territory of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina and not only to specific locations. In that respect, the responsibility for the fate of these people lies equally with all the sides in this fratricidal war. One of the goals of the peace talks in Dayton, Ohio, is the achievement of a comprehensive solution to the refugee problem. For that reason, all parties in the talks are expected to facilitate the negotiations and not shift attention to any individual issue.

Pinning the responsibility for the suffering of the population of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina exclusively on the "Pale regime supported by Serbia", as deliberately stated by the Muslim representative, cannot divert the culpability of the Muslim-Croat authorities and free them from their role in starting the civil war, which has unleashed an unprecedented humanitarian tragedy and the continuation of the war option.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 109.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

Letter dated 13 November 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you concerning the statement made by the representative of Croatia in the Third Committee on 9 November 1995, under agenda item 109 (see A/C.3/50/SR.22), in which he portrayed a distorted picture concerning the refugee situation.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia rejects as absolutely unfounded the charges contained in the above statement. In the interest of truth, and upon instructions of my Government, I would like to make the following comments.

The Croatian representative claims that by "Operation Storm ... the Republic of Croatia has succeeded in liberating most of its occupied territories" and it brought about "a positive result in allowing for the return of many displaced persons to their homes". This led to an "exodus from Croatia of some 30,000 members of ethnic Serb paramilitaries and 90,000 civilians who accompanied them". This allegation is in direct contravention with the report of the Secretary-General of 18 October 1995 (A/50/648). The report states that "The deliberate attacks launched in May and August with the aim of recovering Sectors West, North and South by force constituted further defiance" of Security Council resolution 981 (1995) and General Assembly resolution 49/43. The report further says that this military operation actually created a crisis, involving the flight of 200,000 ethnic Serbs, 95 per cent of the population of Sectors North and South into Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Croatian representative further maintains that his Government supports the return of the Serbs "to their homes of origin", but this needs to be done in

"safety and dignity" and should be "worked out in appropriate bilateral agreements". However, the Secretary-General, in the said report, states that "United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNHCR and UNCRO, as well as a number of Member States and independent human rights organizations, have expressed their concerns over the fact that serious violations of human rights have taken place ...". The Secretary-General further states that these violations as well as some recently adopted executive and legislative measures, appear de facto to restrict the civil, political, economic and social rights of the Croatian Serb population and the refugees' right to return in contravention of international conventions.

In his statement, the Croatian representative underlines that since "the ethnic Serb population has fled, the area is effectively depopulated and no local civil or security structures exist over most of the territory. This has, unfortunately, led to a degree of lawlessness in the area". The Secretary-General refutes this claim, in the said report, by saying that "international observers, including members of the international press, have directly witnessed the presence of Croatian Army and special police units in several instances" of widespread violations of human rights. Human rights action teams established by UNCRO, conducting on-site investigations, found "evidence of extrajudicial executions, disappearances, ill treatment, harassment and the systematic and widespread destruction of houses and entire villages carried out by members of the Croatian Army and internal security forces in Krajina against the remaining civilian population, mostly elderly men and women".

The Croatian representative claims that lawlessness will be rectified once the "Croatian security forces, including special police forces, no longer need to be engaged in large-scale warfare but can concentrate on internal security". However, the report of the Secretary-General explicitly states that there is no reliable guarantees by the Croatian Government that returnees will enjoy safety and security.

Allegation is also advanced that the Serbian population decided to leave Krajina because they "were manipulated by those in Belgrade who orchestrated the policy of creating a 'Greater Serbia'". By such a statement, the Croatian representative actually sought to mask the true goal of the policy of his Government. The massive exodus of almost the entire Serb population from Krajina and western Slavonia, preceded by the previous exodus of over 300,000 Serb population from Croatia outside Krajina, as well as military intervention of the regular units of the Croatian army in Western Bosnia served the purpose of the current leadership of Croatia to create "Greater Croatia", i.e., an ethnically pure State without the Serbs. This is explicitly confirmed by Mr. Tudjman, who at a rally at Knin on 26 August 1995 said, inter alia, that from now on "Knin was Croatian and that it will never be as it was before". He also said that "up to now, Croatian people were not allowed to live alone on their own soil".

Horrendous atrocities committed by the Croatian authorities in western Slavonia, Krajina and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which have resulted in slaughter of thousands of Serbs, burning and looting of their property were condemned by the most prominent international factors.

A country that resorts to State terror against a people just for being of different national and religious background, contrary to international rights instruments, deserves strong international condemnation.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 109.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.